

LONG VALLEY RANCH

ALIX

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ALBERTA

ALIX

Alberta, Canada

THE CENTRE OF ALBERTA
The GARDEN of the WEST



PUBLISHED BY

Alix Board of Trade

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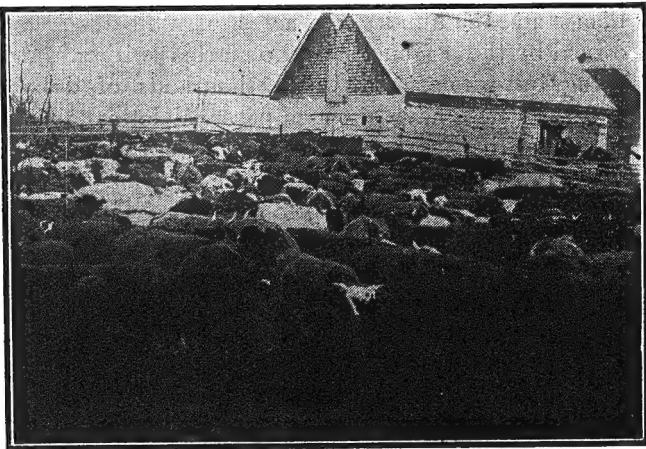
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BUNCH OF CATTLE FOR SHIPMENT FROM ALIX

While ranching has been pretty well crowded out by mixed farming, the great proportion of land that still remains unfenced and uncultivated makes cattle raising extremely profitable, as herds of from fifty to two hundred head can be raised with very little care or expense, the weather never becoming severe enough to require stables. The native grasses, unlike eastern grasses, retain their nourishment and furnish excellent feed after being frozen.

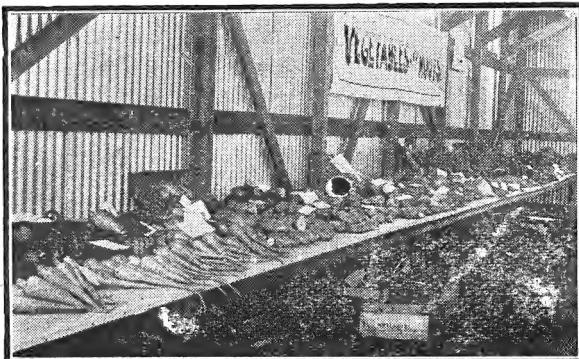


BUNCH OF CATTLE ON MRS. A. C. WESTHEAD'S RANCHE, ALIX

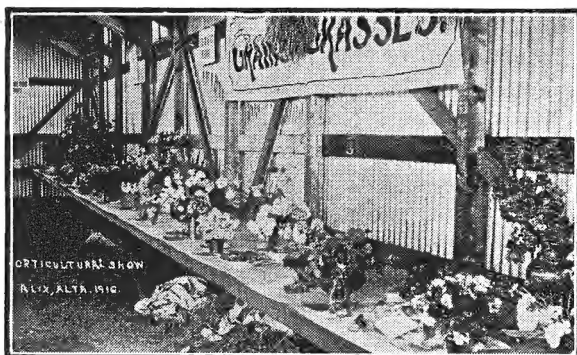


WHEN, in the year 1901, Joseph Todd stopped with his prairie schooner between the banks of Diamond Lake and the little stream known as Parlby Creek, he little thought that on the half section of land he chose for a homestead would within ten years be erected one of the busiest of Western towns. Mr. Todd had been travelling for weeks, bringing his family and household effects in wagons from Michigan. Friends who had been over the country before him had advised him to settle somewhere near Buffalo Lake, and, taking their advice, he had come. On the last night of his trip he camped for the night on the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township thirty-nine, range twenty-three west of the fourth meridian. It was early in the afternoon, but Mr. Todd reasoned that if he went further he might not find as good grass for his horses as at that point. He unhitched, pitched camp on the bank of the lake, and started out to look over the surroundings. The scene that met his gaze was unsurpassed by anything he had ever seen. Northward from where he stood stretched the beautiful valley of Parlby Creek, a natural meadow of thousands of acres of long waving grass. A little to the right of this was a low plateau, and here again was the world's greatest stock food, Alberta Upland Hay, covering thousands upon thousands of acres of gently rolling range. Southward and Westward it was the same, and interspersed over the whole were numerous patches of poplar and willow bushes. The soil beneath his feet was a rich chocolate loam, easy to work and rich in vegetable nutriment. Under this at a depth of from twelve to thirty inches was a subsoil of clay.

By supper time Mr. Todd had come to the conclusion that, travel where he might, he could find no more desirable place to settle. Indeed, what more could be wished for in a new country. Fertile soil, grass in plenty for unnumbered thousands of cattle, sufficient timber with which to build his home, scenery that is unsurpassed on the American continent and fuel in plenty, both from the patches of timber and from the coal beds of the Red Deer river but a scant half dozen miles away. Thus it was that the pioneer of the town chose his homestead—a homestead that has since been cut up by depot sites, railroad yards, streets and avenues.



A PORTION OF THE EXHIBIT OF VEGETABLES AND ROOTS
ALIX FALL FAIR, OCTOBER 7, 1910



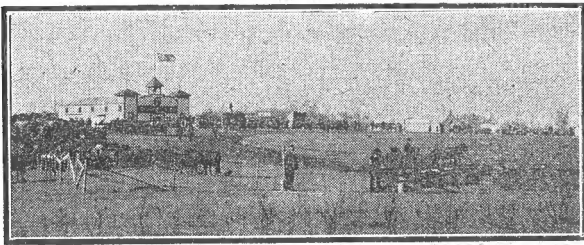
AN EXHIBIT AT THE ALIX HORTICULTURAL SUMMER SHOW
AUGUST 13, 1910



INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT, FALL FAIR, 1910

Looked at from the standpoint of the farmer who follows mixed farming, the district surrounding Alix is topographically perfect and ideally situated. Lying as it does just in the territory where the brush land which extends eastward from the mountains meets and converges with the prairie, it has all the advantages of the prairie country without the monotony of the landscape unbroken by trees; it has the advantage of small patches of brush and timber, sufficient for shelter for stock and to furnish the farmer with fuel and fencing and furnishing as well a wonderful shelter from the winds, which, on the prairies, prove disagreeable.

Landscape views shown throughout this pamphlet illustrate very well the proportion of timber, such as in views on pages 8, 10, 12, 13, 17 and 21. On the average quarter section (160 acres) of new land will be found from ten to twenty-five acres of small brush, so that a farmer may

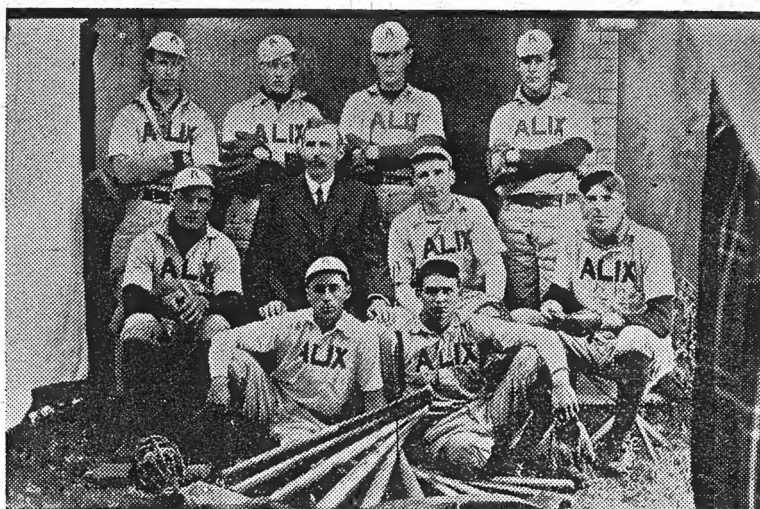


ALIX FALL FAIR, OCTOBER 7, 1910.

start in at once to break from 125 to 150 acres without waiting to burn or clear away brush. Indeed, most farmers prefer to leave what timber they have and turn it to pasture land.

As has before been stated, in the district surrounding Alix will be found scenery that is unsurpassed on the American Continent. Not the least of our beautiful spots is the picturesque valley of the Red Deer river, and numbers of small lakes, dotting the landscape here and there, afford a pleasing picture. These lakes are well patronized during the autumn months by sportsmen, for during this time they are the feeding grounds of millions of ducks and geese, while the surrounding fields are teeming with prairie chicken, partridge and pheasants. In big game it is not unusual to come upon a deer, and during the past season several fine specimens have been killed within a short distance from town. Coyotes there are too, and many a good day's sport can be had with the hounds running them down. In days past these animals were so numerous that a bounty was paid by the government on their scalp, but the numbers have been so much reduced that the sportsmen kill them off almost as rapidly as they appear.

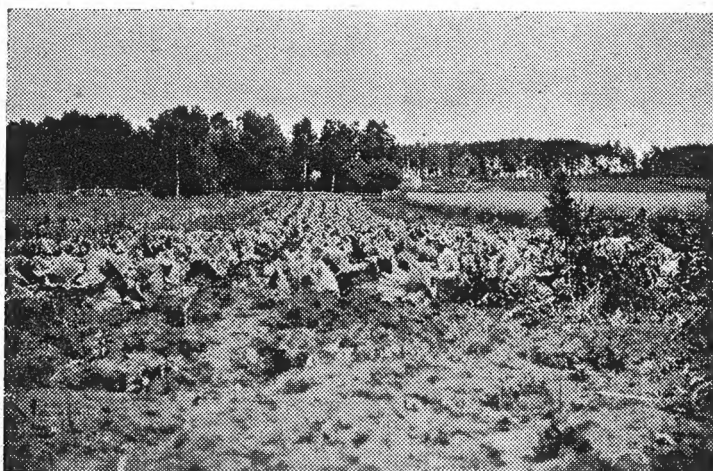
Fish, too, are plentiful both in the Red Deer river and at Buffalo Lake, and it is no uncommon sight during the winter months to see a farmer coming home from the lake with a sleigh load of fish caught through the ice.



CHAMPION AMATEUR BASEBALL TEAM OF ALBERTA

H. R. Smith (Captain), catcher; Len Murray, 2nd base; Jas. McGuire, right field; H. R. Hall, pitcher; Don Green, 3rd base; R. Simpson, left field; R. J. Slinger, 1st base; I. Peterson, centre field; C. Pittman, shortstop. Geo. W. Bell, manager.

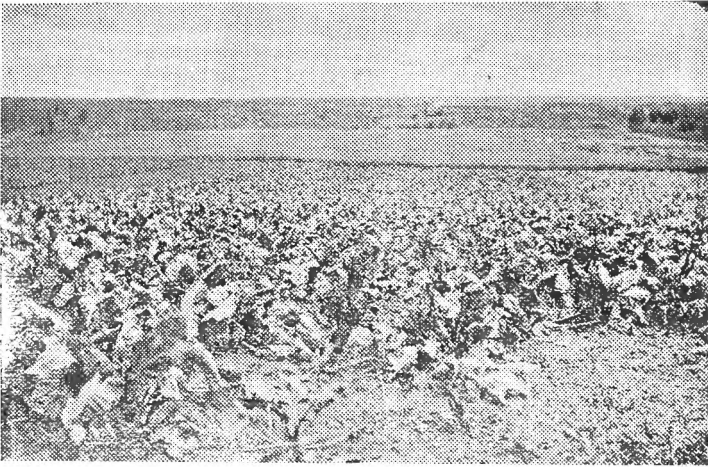
In the season just past the Alix baseball team won the Calgary Brewery Trophy and with it the amateur baseball championship of Alberta.



Field of cabbage on the farm of A. J. Sundberg.

Plenty of good land in Western Canada is unsettled because of its distance from a good market. Such a condition, however, does not prevail here. Situated midway between the two largest cities in the province, and served by three railroad systems, giving a direct route both north and south, east and west, with depots and elevators dotting the map every few miles in all directions, our ease of access to the chief markets is not excelled.

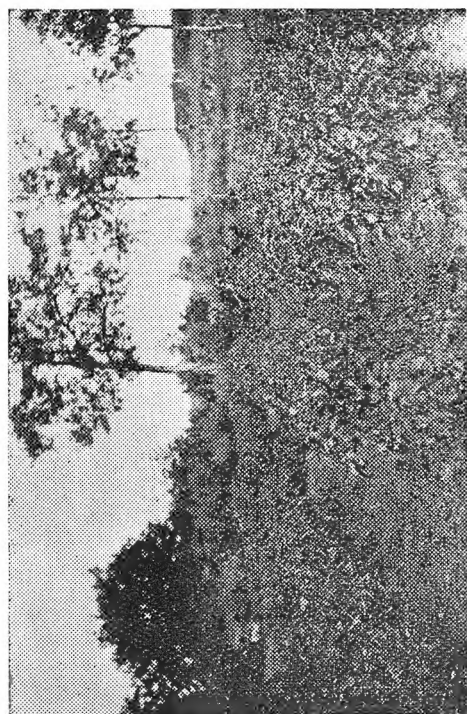
This favorable condition has not prevailed until the present time, and heretofore but a small proportion of the farming land has been cultivated. Of the 500,000 acres of arable land in the district only about 40,000 acres or eight per cent. is under cultivation.



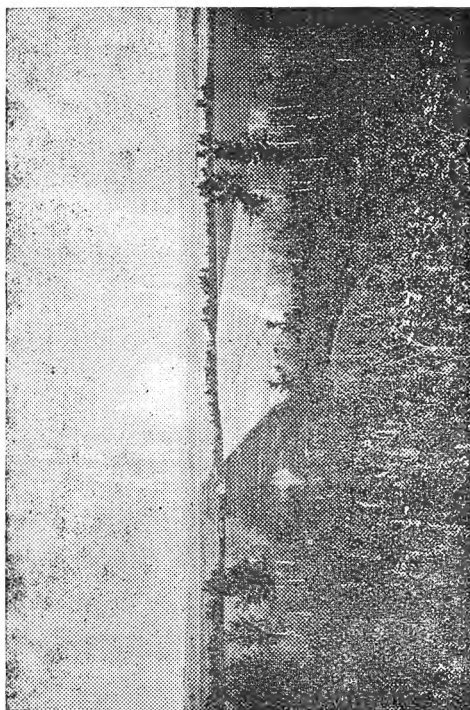
SUGAR BEET FIELDS FIVE MILES SOUTH OF ALIX

With this vast amount of land waiting to be put under cultivation, markets, schools, good climate, plenty of rainfall and sunshine, this district offers opportunities to new settlers that are unexcelled in any part of the North American continent. The remainder of this booklet is given over to letters from the farmers themselves who have tried what the country will do for them and have given their experiences. Not one of these men would think of selling out or leaving the district. They came without anything and made good and now have fine homes, large, well-tilled farms and every modern convenience and comfort that could be found in older countries. Their message to others is: "Come thou with us and we will do thee good." The opportunity is here awaiting the settler.

Land without improvements can be bought at from \$12 to \$15 an acre, and improved farms at from \$15 to \$25 per acre. As a rule this land can be bought with a small payment (twenty to fifty per cent. of the purchase price) down and long terms on the balance.



Field of tonatoes on A. J. Sundberg's farm.



Pleasant Valley—a typical scene south of Alix

Sunny Alberta for the poor man.

I came to Alberta in 1901, from Shelby county, Iowa. I like this country much better than I did that. The climate here is excellent—no wind storms or cyclones to scare people out of their wits in the summer, and no blizzards in the winter. 'Tis a fine all round place to live in.

This is either a farming, dairying or ranching country. I have raised as high as \$25 worth of oats to an acre, have

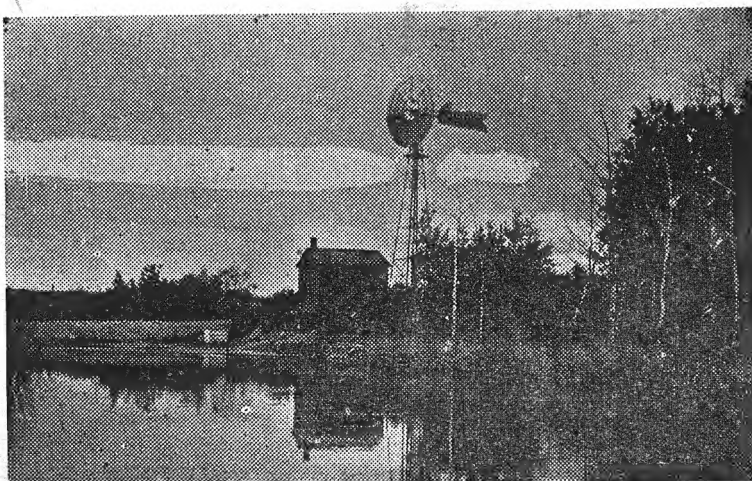
raised fall wheat that yielded forty-five bushels to the acre; barley fifty bushels to the acre. Cattle will fatten on the native grass as fast as the corn-fed ones there in Iowa. There



FISHING IS EXCELLENT ON BUFFALO LAKE

are government creameries all over the country, where one can get an average of twenty cents a pound for cream.

I came to Alberta nine years ago with about \$400. I now have three quarter sections (480 acres) of land worth



\$25 an acre. I would say to the man in Iowa paying the big cash rent, to come to Alberta, get you a home of your own and be independent. I know how it is to pay cash rent, as I rented there for twelve years before coming here. I could buy land here when I first came for what I had been paying rent.

J. N. GUSS, Content P. O.



CONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE C.N.R. AT ALIX, OCTOBER, 1910



MRS. ALIR C. WESTHEAD'S HOME



1428
WALTER PARLBj'S HOME

Alix, Alta., Nov. 2nd, 1910

To whom it may concern :—

I am a native of Virginia; moved to Missouri when a boy and lived there seventeen years, then moved to Kansas, where I lived twenty-eight years. I moved to Alix in the spring of 1903.

I have lived on a farm and followed farming all my life, and I must say that this is the best country for a poor man that I ever lived in and that the prospects are better here (even now) than in the United States. Climate is healthful, times prosperous and money plenty.

When I came here our nearest railroad town was Lacombe, thirty-five miles away, and our nearest post office, Lamerton, was eight miles distant. We now have a busy, thriving town, Alix, only five miles away, with 500 inhabitants, three railroads and prospects of another one soon. Land has advanced from \$5 to \$25 per acre, and is still advancing.

Taking this as a mixed farming country, I do not believe it can be beaten. We can and do raise from twenty to fifty bushels of wheat and barley per acre; from thirty to one hundred bushels of oats, and from one to three tons of



ALIX POLO CLUB IN ACTION



FARM HOME OF CAPTAIN C. E. AMPHLETT

hay, either wild or cultivated, per acre. This country is well adapted to cultivated grasses such as brome, timothy and Western rye grass.

There is much less disease among cattle and horses here than in the States. Hogs do well here too, if properly cared for, and can be raised at a good profit. If any one can tell me of a better country than this they must show me, for I am from Missouri.

W. J. CARROLL



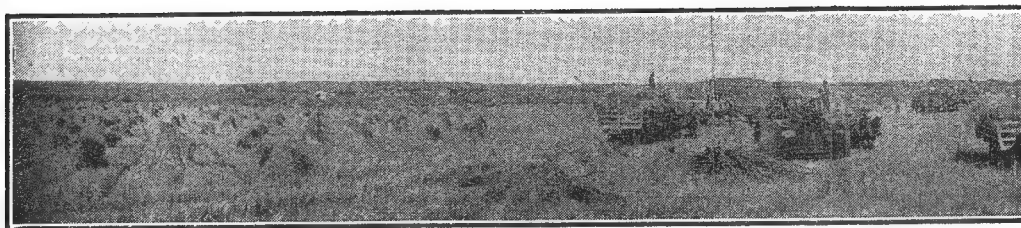
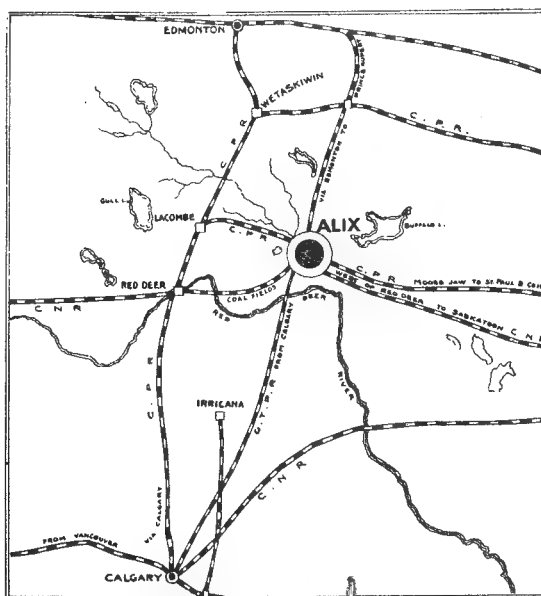
THE TOWN OF ALIX, FROM THE LAKE FRONT

OUR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ARE

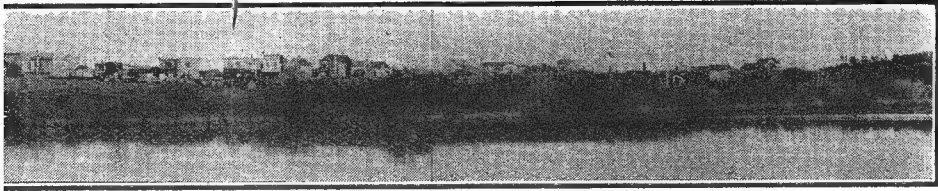
The Alix district has transportation facilities equal to those of any city west of Winnipeg. It is not necessary for farmers to haul their produce many miles over country roads to market, as the entire district is covered by a network of railways, with freight depots every few miles.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

From the Brazeau coal fields near the Rocky Mountains, crossing the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the C. P. R., through Alix to Saskatoon and the East.

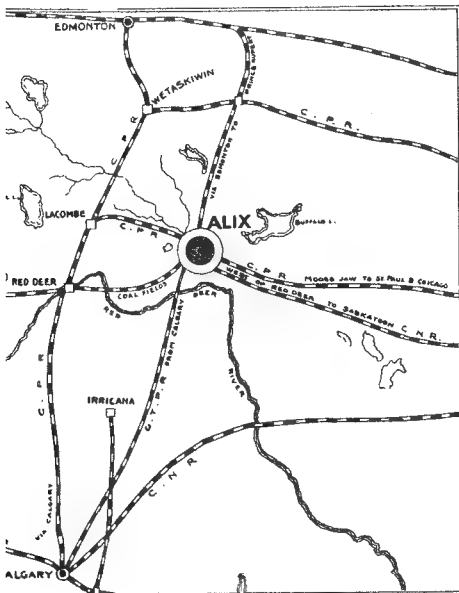


THRESHING SCENE ON D. V. PRINGLE'S FARM, NEAR ALIX



TOWN OF ALIX, FROM THE LAKE FRONT

ION FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED



CANADIAN PACIFIC

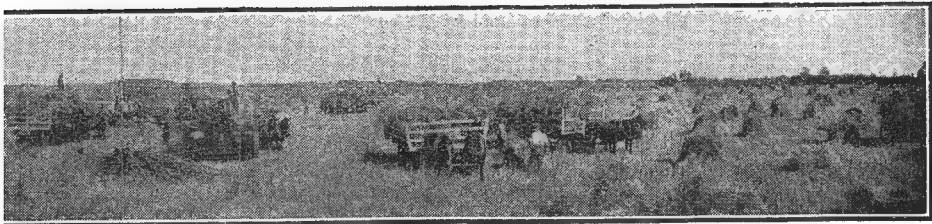
Westward via Lacombe, south to Calgary and North to Edmonton.

Eastward over a direct line to Moose Jaw and the East.

The C. P. R. have also decided to extend their line from Irricana to Alix, thus giving another route to Calgary.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Southward to Calgary; northward, crossing the Wetaskiwin branch of the C. P. R., via Tofield to Edmonton.



SCENE ON D. V. PRINGLE'S FARM, NEAR ALIX

Alix, Alberta. November, 7th, 1910
The Secretary of the Board of Trade :

Dear Sir,—Being an old-timer in Alberta I thought I would like to tell you a little of what I think of the country. I came to this country in 1893 and settled nine miles east of Lacombe. I lived there eleven years and like lots of others I was not in love with Alberta and sold my place and went back to Ontario. I thought Ontario was the only place until I got back there, but when I got back I did

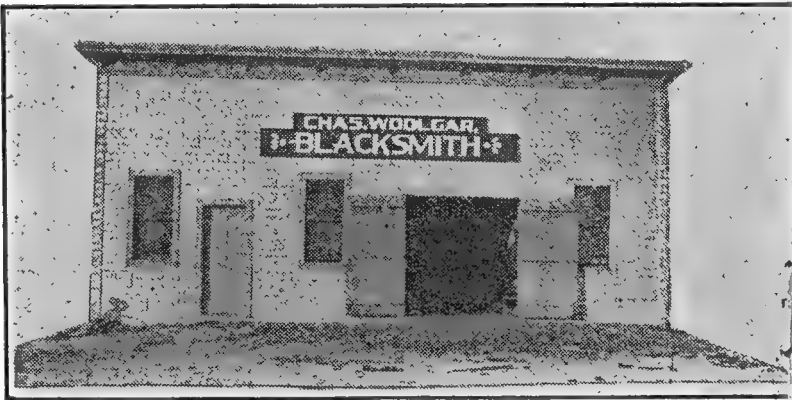


FARM HOME OF COL. E. L. MARRYAT

not like it there and stayed only two years. That was enough for me there. I then went to Los Angeles, California, the place they call "Sunny California,"

but three years did me there and I came back to Sunny Alberta.

Alberta is good enough for me now. I think we have one of the best farming countries under the sun. We raise the heaviest grain, and the biggest yield to the acre of any



"THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH"

country in the world.

I have raised fourteen crops in Alberta and have never lost a crop. I have threshed one hundred and fifteen bushels of oats to the acre, but there are others who have beat that. One man this fall had sixty acres of oats that yielded 132½ bushels to the acre. Wheat yields 20 to 45 bushels, and barley 20 to 75 bushels to the acre. For stock this country cannot be beaten.

We have the best climate under the sun, and, for one,
I am content to stay in Alberta.

Yours truly

CHAS. STOTHARD, Alix, Alberta.

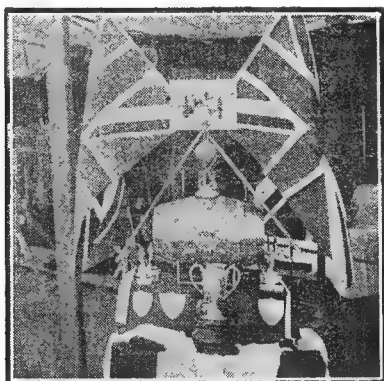


November 10th, 1910.

I lived in the state of Illinois sixteen years; in Iowa eleven years; in Wyoming nine years, and in Montana two years. I was engaged in farming in these different states, and raised some good crops. In the spring of 1906 I came from Montana to Alberta, where I have been since. I have 320 acres of land, on which I can raise better and bigger crops of wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and roots of all kinds than I could in either of the states. I have raised forty-four bushels of wheat per acre, grading No. 1; eighty bushels of oats per acre, which weighed forty-eight pounds per bushel; thirty-five bushels of barley per acre, weighing fifty-six pounds per bushel; forty bushels of fall rye per acre, weighing sixty-three pound per bushel; four hundred bushels of potatoes per acre. We have ready market for everything we raise.

I will give you a list of prizes I took at the Alix Fair this fall on vegetables and roots, grains and poultry:—celery 2nd, vegetable marrow 2nd, pumpkin 2nd, citrons 2nd, field turnips 2nd, mangolds 1st, sugar beets 1st, collection of vegetables 1st. I raised squash, cucumbers, tomatoes, sweet corn,—in fact, a man can raise everything in the vegetable line. On spring wheat I took second prize, six rowed barley 2nd, two rowed barley 2nd, banner oats 1st, Newmarket oats 1st, fall rye 2nd. Timothy does well here for hay or seed. Flax does quite well. Alfalfa, Red Clover and Rye Grass also do well here. This is the best country I have seen for poultry, cattle, hogs and sheep.

I can make more money on 160 acres of land here than in any place I have lived before on the same amount of



**BREWERY TROPHY WON AND HELD BY
ALIX BASEBALL TEAM**

acres. We have good schools here and good churches, including the Church of England, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Church of Christ, Lutheran and Roman Catholic. In fraternal organizations we have the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Mod-

ern Woodmen of America, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Royal Neighbors of America, The Owls and The Eagles.

Four years ago we had but one railroad. We now have three—The Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific—which gives us more towns and better prices for our produce.

If there is anyone who would like more information regarding this country, please write me, and I will answer to the best of my ability.

Yours Truly,

PHILIP NEIS.

Box 58, Lamerton, Alberta, Canada.



SUFFICIENT TIMBER TO RUN A PORTABLE SAW MILL IS FOUND ALONG THE RED DEER RIVER AND THE SHORES OF BUFALLO LAKE

I landed in this part of central Alberta sixteen years ago. As far as farming was concerned the country was not even in its experimental stage, as everyone said it was adapted only to stock raising. I had no means to go into

stock raising with, so I felt rather discouraged. In fact means were so limited that having arrived in the country I hadn't the wherewithal to get out again so I had to stay. Rabbits were very plentiful in those days and a number of other families and myself literally owed our existence to them for the first few years.

Gradually, however, people began to test the soil and climate with grains, grasses and vegetables till now the stock raisers have pretty nearly all moved farther afield and the country has comfortably settled down to mixed farming, for which the country round about Alix is certainly well adapted.

Spring wheat, winter wheat, oats, barley, timothy hay western rye and bromegrass have all been raised with great



STEAM PLOWING OUTFITS ARE NUMEROUS

success. Vegetables do well with the exception of a few of the tenderer plants. I have tried alfalfa and red clover and am fully convinced that they will be the mortgage lifters of our country in the near future.

Our native hay is very rich in feeding qualities and the climate is such that cattle can be fattened right out in the open without sheds. Several winters I have fed beef steers, bunches of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five head and have put on from 100 to 125 lbs. to the steer. I fed them nothing but native hay.

Our country is certainly blessed with an abundance of natural resources. We have the best of soil, any amount of wood and water and last and best an unlimited amount of coal. Transportation is also a question that is finally solved. We have the C. P. R., G. T. P. and C. N. R. all running through our town.

The provincial government looks well to the school question, and our district is plentifully supplied with school-houses so that children coming in from other parts may go right ahead with their studies without loss of time. Alix has three protestant churches. In the rural districts school houses are used for devotional exercises.

The hand of progress has been busy over the country in the last few years and to-day I can point out to the newcomer a number of boys who fifteen years ago were on the rabbit list and who now have large farms, good houses and whose properties are worth thirty or forty thousand dol-

lars. Of course they worked hard and had no expenses for the first few years.

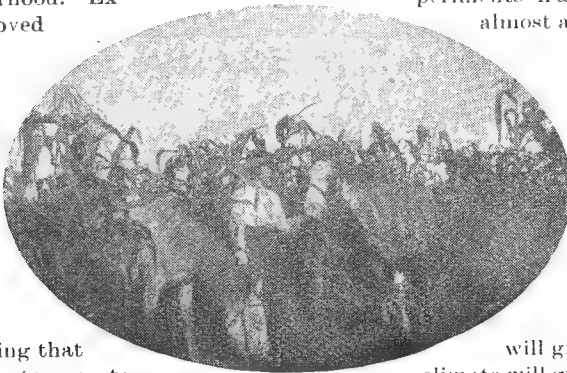
In my opinion there is no better country for the man who is looking for a home. The man who is a rustler need not be afraid to land here. There is plenty of room for thousands of practical farmers, with or without money, though money is a great help in giving quicker results. We now believe that before many years ours will be one of the richest districts of the West.

C. E. STONE

A happy chance led me to this district when I was ordered West five years ago for my health; like many others I went away, restored in health, but to return led by the attractions of the place. During this time, I have traveled through the province from Lethbridge to Edmonton, from Lloydminster to Banff, have noted the various characteristics of the different parts of the country and the occupations to which they are adapted, but no other part has appealed to me more than this immediate neighborhood.

First its natural beauty is a constant source of pleasure and from this very fact is soothing to the mind and healthful. The numerous lakes beautify the surroundings and modify the climate, preventing early frosts, so we are able to grow almost any variety of grain or garden produce. Where else in Alberta can you bring to maturity out of doors tomatoes and corn?

Five years ago there was scarcely a farm in the neighborhood. Experiments have proved almost any-



thing that
in a temperate

here, success
proper care and a

**CORN FIELD ON FARM OF
J. H. SORUM, NEAR ALIX**

varieties. Here, owing to the plentiful supply of trees, we are sheltered from the nerve racking winds which are an objectional feature in less fortunate districts.

Two years ago, as a business woman, I was inclined to regret that I was not nearer Calgary. Circumstances have proved that a better location could not have been secured. Here we are within one hundred miles of the two largest cities of Alberta, while a daily train brings both markets

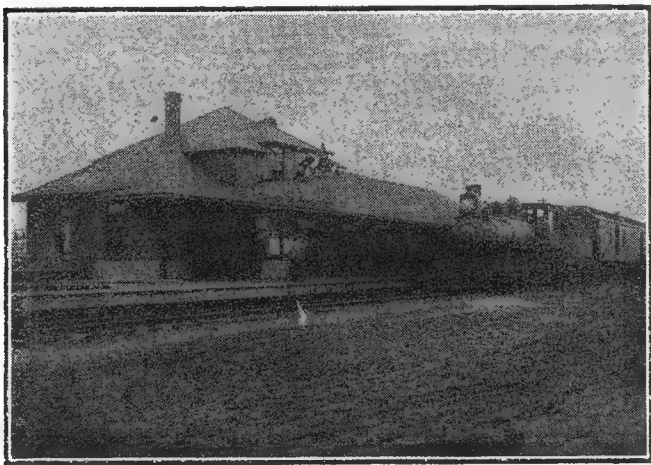
will grow
climate will grow

depending on proper
wise selection of

to our doors. These facilities will be trebled when the new lines are through. In addition we are in the centre of a rapidly growing country, which is daily becoming a more important source of supply.

Alix and its environment shares with all of Alberta the exceptional opportunities for advancement of business interests which the West presents to all who will work for them, women as well as men. I mention the former especially as sometimes the West is spoken of as "a man's country." This is not the case in this neighborhood. The town owes its name to an enterprising woman, who manages a ranch. One woman is just starting into poultry raising, while two others are conducting a growing business along the same lines. Two more are making plans to establish a creamery in the near future, while scores of farmer's wives are turning out excellent butter besides building up the district by making their homes beautiful and attractive. Are they satisfied? Do they like the country? One visit to the neighborhood would convince you that they had made no mistake in their choice of a home; for you would find them busy, wide-awake, enterprising women, full of life and spirits, keen for amusement and work.

NORA C. TRENCH



C. P. R. DEPOT AT ALIX

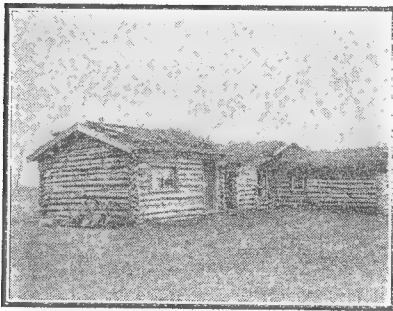
November, 1910.

To the Alix Board of Trade :

Gentlemen :—

Replying to your request, as one of the early settlers in this part, that I should give a short account of my experience during the twenty-three years Alberta has been my home.

Coming to this north country in 1887, driving up the old Edmonton trail from Calgary, as in those days there



E. M. H. PARLBY'S FIRST HOME

was no C & E. Railroad, I lived for a couple of years close to the old Hudson Bay Post on the Battle River, three-quarters of a mile from the present town of Ponoka. In 1890 the C. & E. Railroad was started, and, finding that that part of the country was not suitable for

ranching, I moved with my brother, who had just joined me, to my present abode, which I discovered in 1888.

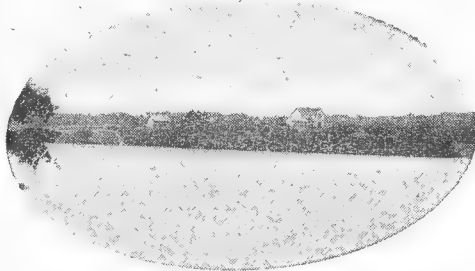
Here we engaged in ranching, but latterly, since settlement has progressed so, gradually drifted into mixed farming, which this district is highly adapted to, and is becoming famous for its wonderful growth of grain and vegetables, which have been exhibited and taken prizes in many fairs.

I have witnessed many changes in the years this has been my home, and the growth, at first gradual, and at last amazingly rapid, of the prosperity of this county; the coming and going of many people, who discouraged for lack of markets and transportation left, but in many cases have returned and, delighted at the wonderful change and conditions of things, have again made their homes here.

Only a few short years ago our cattle ranged across the open country of which Alix is now the centre; we little thought to see a flourishing town with three railways running through it, and the country surrounding all fenced and well farmed.

This summer alone was a good test of what a favoured

spot this is; while other parts were parched and brown, here it was fresh and green. That looks like an assured future!



E. M. H. PARLBY'S PICTURESQUE HOME

Yours faithfully,

E. M. H. PARLBY,

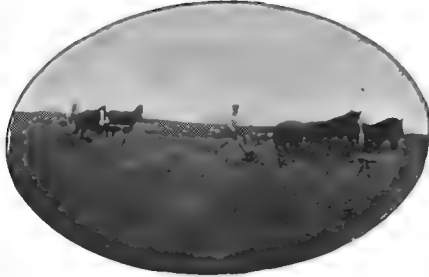
I have been requested to compare conditions between Alberta and North Dakota.

I lived for twenty years in North Dakota and have been in what is called Northern Alberta for seven years.

In the first place I will say that North Dakota is a great state, one of the best wheat growing states in the union. We have

thousands of North Dakotans in Alberta and thousands more will follow. I have met and talked with a great many of these people, and without exception they all agree that conditions here are more favorable

than in Dakota, and I will give you a few of the reasons they give. In the first place the climate is far superior to North Dakota. We have some cold weather here ; so have they. I have known the thermometer to register 54 degrees below zero since I have been here—but just once. I have known it to go as low as that in North Dakota, but in



CUTTING ALBERTA UPLAND HAY
THIS GROUND WAS NEVER BROKEN BY A PLOW



A TYPICAL SCENE FROM JULY 1ST TO SEPTEMBER 30TH

either place that is exceptional. We do not have the winds here to compare with North Dakota. I have never seen a blizzard here, as we never have wind enough to cause a blizzard. I have seen spring wheat yield 35 bushels per acre here and winter wheat 48 bushels ; oats, 100 bushels per acre. I never saw this equaled in the Red River Valley, and I am sure that a great many farmers here will say this estimate is too conservative.

Alberta has been endowed by nature with everything necessary to make a great country. The whole province is

underlaid with coal, equal to Hocking Valley. The Canadian government has seen to it that this vast heritage shall not pass into the hands of monopolies ; the coal lands are not for sale. Anyone can lease these lands for a period of 21 years for \$1.00 per acre and pay a royalty of 5 cents a ton. They have also safe-guarded the settler by a law which prohibits the miner from charging more than \$1.75 a ton at the mine to actual settlers.

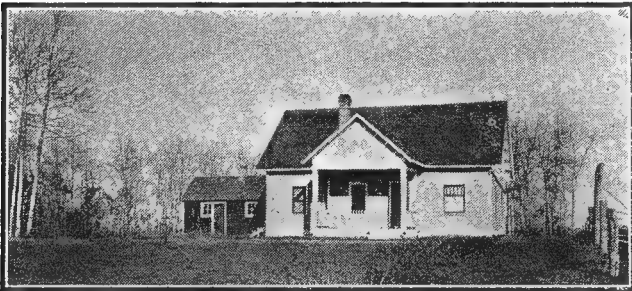
These are a few of the reasons I have for thinking that Northern Alberta is the best place on earth for one of limited means.

S. CRUIKSHANK, Alix, P. O.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I came to this district in the spring of 1906 from Prince Edward County, Ontario, consequently I have been here five seasons. During this period such a thing as a crop failure has been unknown, though of course seasons varied. The homestead land has long since been exhausted and in many cases homesteaders have sold out to men with money, so that in the last year or two the development of the country has been very marked.

This is the real Park country—open prairie interspersed with pretty bluffs of poplar and willow, so that fuel and fencing material are plentiful and shelter afforded such as



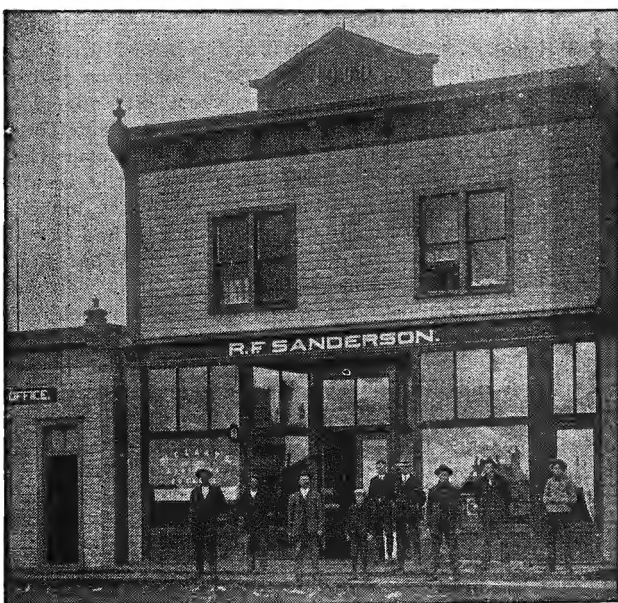
FARM RESIDENCE OF C. M. YARWOOD

is longed for in the open country. The partially timbered country seems to suffer less from droughts, too, for showers come about as needed during the growing season.

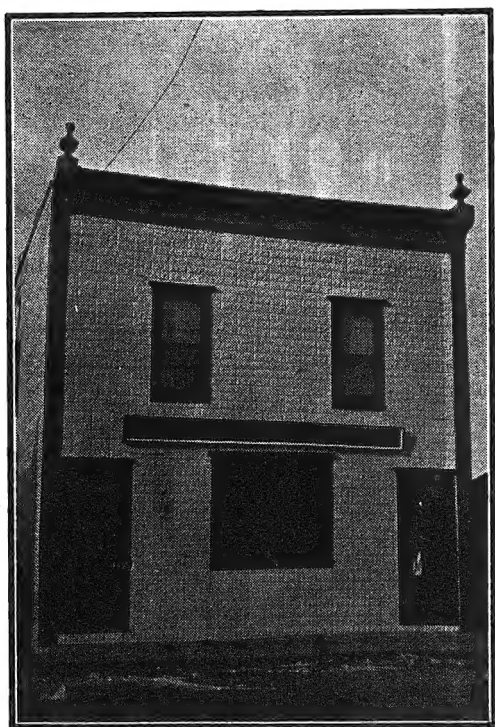
The country is splendidly watered by streams and lakes and good water can always be obtained by digging wells 25 or 30 feet. All kinds of grains and garden vegetables grow to perfection, and wild fruit is abundant in favorable years. Unlimited supplies of coal can be obtained about six miles from Alix.

The people are of a very superior class. The soil is very fertile; the water is sweet and abundant. We are served by three railroads, Government telephone, and have all conveniences so that we should be a contented people.

C. M. YARWOOD



HARDWARE STORE OF R. F. SANDERSON



UNION BANK BUILDING, ALIX

As a native of Hampshire, England, I left my home country twenty years ago, moving direct to Manitoba, where I engaged in farming. However, after three years I decided that the Manitoba climate was a bit too cold, and decided to remove to British Columbia. After getting my ticket I decided to take a side trip and look over the country between Calgary and Edmonton, with the result that I came, saw and settled in this district, for it looked better to me, even then, than any other place I had seen.

In those days there was no farming done. What few people there were in the district made their living either by ranching or trapping. I engaged at once in ranching, which I kept up until the past few years, when the rapid development of the district into mixed farming has cut off the previous almost limitless range, and is now divided into rich farms of from 160 to 640 acres.

I believe this to be the best district for mixed farming I have ever seen. The past season I had about 150 acres under cultivation and threshed between 5,000 and 6,000 bushels of grain, besides cutting a large quantity of green grain for feed. While I have had yields of forty-five bushels of wheat per acre and eighty bushels of oats per acre, these yields are not the rule. I have found that the usual crop is about thirty bushels of wheat or sixty bushels of oats per acre.

One of the fine advantages of this country, I have found, is the fact that we do not have to stable our cattle. The winters are never cold enough to require it, and the native hay, unlike cultivated grasses, retains the greater part of its nutriment after being frozen.

For my own use, I would not trade my section of land here for two or even three sections of land in Manitoba or the East.

E. GOATER



THE END

What
the Camera
SHOWS

What
the
Farmers
HAVE
DONE

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